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## Angola Army Alert; Lisbon Gov't Shuffled

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Reports in Luanda said that 20 rebels were killed by troops in a battle at the village of Aldeia Viciosa. The terrorists were planning a march on Luanda when the troops struck.

It was also reported that an Army captain, a lieutenant and several soldiers were killed in an ambush by terrorists.

Angola Governor-General Dr. Silva Taveira called up all reserve non-commissioned officers, artillery, cavalry and engineers corps of the 1958 class who now live in Angola. His proclamation ordered all men to report to their units immediately.

Dr. Salazar also dismissed his Army and Overseas Ministers. Prof. Adriano Alves Moreira replaced Rear Adm. Vasco Lopes Alves as Minister for Overseas Provinces, and Brig-Gen. Mario Silva was named Army Minister in place of Col. Almeida Fernandes.

Dr. Salazar also dismissed the Chief of the National Defence General Staff, Gen. Manuel Gomes de Azevedo, to succeed him — perhaps the most significant of the changes.

On April 27, Dr. Salazar marks the 33rd anniversary of his entry into the Portuguese Government as Finance Minister. Now 74, he has been Prime Minister since 1952.

There are "good" ports and "bad" ports, the attitude of the local authorities is taken as a criterion. The seamen have learned, in years of contact, that men are not to be trusted, that the same, whatever the colour of their skin, or whether they row a boat or man a motor launch. Moreover, in the distant past, when the seamen were used to swabbing decks without regard to the flag, the restrictions imposed on them by the vagaries of the Arab Boycott Bureau may well be tolerated by diplomats in the comfort of their offices.

The Federation made its stand clear on many occasions in the past when international communications were hampered by illegal or unfair restrictions.

Quite often a people in one part of the world, accustomed as they are to a certain approach, find it difficult to understand the attitudes of others, though the latter cannot see why what they think logical fails to appeal elsewhere. To find a common solution to these problems is what international meetings are for. It was a sign of progress that the I.T.F. last summer elected him to the Executive Committee. It has often proved before that when international representatives meet behind closed doors, personalities count for more than the size of countries they represent. The many conflicts that sweep Israel almost constantly, have given the Israelis experience in finding solutions to intricate problems.

One point is clear, and it has nothing to do with what the I.T.F. executive discussed: that when people meet, they must discuss realities; that, in discussing realities, they must come to an understanding; and that, without meeting and without discussing realities, nothing can ever be done to make life simple and work easier and more satisfactory. Contrary to popular belief, wars are more often made by politicians than by rough, fisty military training.

## Israel Urges African States to Cooperate

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — Israel yesterday urged the new African states to coordinate their foreign aid policies and to strengthen mutual economic cooperation.

Addressing the Main Political Committee of the U.N., Israel's representative, Mr. Gideon Rafael, said the new nations could share with each other their recent experiences and help one another to avoid pitfalls and failure.

Israel's exclusive knitwear. T's tastier with ZHEMEN'S MEGE. DANDY.

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## JFK, Adenauer: Only Germans to End Division

WASHINGTON. — President Kennedy and West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said yesterday the problem of a divided Germany can be handled only on the basis of self-determination by the German people.

In a joint communique they reaffirmed their belief in political cooperation in NATO, describing it as the keystone in the arch of defence for Europe.

The two leaders described their two days of talks as a "fruitful exchange of views," contributing to deepening the ties of understanding between Germany and the U.S. and the strength of the free world community.

Mr. Kennedy told Adenauer at a lengthy White House conference which concluded two days of talks that he would keep him informed at every step on U.S. efforts to work out a new approach to the arms limitation and control problem.

## New Route For Military Parade

TEL AVIV. — The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Zvi Tsur, has ordered a rerouting of the Independence Day military parade next Thursday. It will now pass along the same route as the last military parade, which was held in 1958, and will not be seen from the Old City wall.

The parade will be shorter than the original plan, with the main change being that it will turn from Jaffa Road into King George Avenue. The sharp turn will not prove easy for Centurion tanks which are appearing for the first time in an Independence Day parade. They will not be able to negotiate the bend in two's and will turn in single file.

The parade will not continue down Jaffa Road until Rehov Shalom Hamalka and Rehov Hamalech David, as originally scheduled. It is not brimming with bitterness. But it was not only a matter of sentiment. The purpose of the Hebrew calendar was "to educate, to create a collective consciousness, to warn." To remember was for us not only a duty of the heart; it was a service performed by our people for all humanity.

Colourful Background. After Mr. Eban's speech, Cantor M. Stern and the choir rendered some selections from Psalms. As Mr. Shimon Pinkel of Malmah recited from Ezekiel 37 (the vision of the dry bones), ten Gadna lads bearing torches took their place on the platform and formed a colourful background to the rest of the ceremony.

One of the most moving moments of the evening was the chanting of the Ashrei for the Six Million by Cantor Stern. At the conclusion of the ceremony, most of the audience entered the Memorial Tent, which had been officially opened earlier in the day (see Page 3), and filed past the Ashes of the Martyrs.

Among those present were the Foreign Minister of Guatemala, Mr. Jesus Unda Murillo; the Ambassadors of Australia, Austria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, France, Ghana, and Guatemala; the Japanese Minister, the British Charge d'Affaires, and the Counsellors of the Belgian Embassy and of the Yugoslav Legation.

Nevertheless, the decision to change the parade route may have been taken with the thought in mind that since the revised route is identical with the one followed in 1958, the case against Israel would not be considerably weakened.

## Remembrance Day Ends With Ceremony on Har Hazikaron

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter. Remembrance Day came to an impressive close yesterday with an hour-long ceremony on Har Hazikaron in Jerusalem, witnessed by about 2,500 persons. Among those present were President Ben-Zvi, the three judges sitting in the Eichmann trial, and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The main address was delivered by the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, who noted that there is a school of thought that is against preserving the memories of the Nazi Holocaust. Strongly criticizing this viewpoint, Mr. Eban called memory "the father of conscience." Anyone who fled from his memory, he said, is himself from the full dictates of conscience.

If the State of Israel had one sacred obligation it was not to allow the world to forget, he said. "Final Solution." Mr. Eban related the story of the "final solution" and dwelt with special emphasis on the extermination of children in the death camps and mass graves of Europe. Until the rise of Nazism many believed that every human heart, however debased, harboured compassion for the helplessness of childhood. But the records showed that we dare not allow ourselves even this consolation.

To preserve the memory of this martyrdom, we must combat oblivion is our duty to those who perished — and even more to those who have survived. Mr. Eban said.

The ceremony began shortly before sunset in a cold wind which whipped the flags lowered to half-mast, with the recital of "Ani Ma'amin" by the Heichal Shlomo choir. This was followed by the playing of an elegy by the Police Band.

No Bitterness. The Chairman of Yad Vashem, Dr. Arieh Leon Kibov, answering those who ask why we perpetuate our sorrow and the memory of the disaster, said: "What should give rise to astonishment is not that our people does not forget, but that it is not brimming with bitterness. But it was not only a matter of sentiment. The purpose of the Hebrew calendar was 'to educate, to create a collective consciousness, to warn.' To remember was for us not only a duty of the heart; it was a service performed by our people for all humanity.

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... they too smoke Ascot, Ascot tastes better — is better!

The Central Institute for Cultural Relations Israel-Iberoamerica, Spain and Portugal. In collaboration with The International Culture Centre for Youth. Under the kind patronage of H. Exc., the Ambassador of Guatemala, Miss FRANCISCA FERNANDEZ HALL, take pleasure in inviting the public to the opening of an Exhibition of Drawings by Guatemalan Children.

To be inaugurated by H. Exc., the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, MR. JESUS UNDA MURILLO on Saturday, April 15, 1961, at 9.30 a.m., at the International Culture Centre for Youth, Rehov Ben-Zion, (in front of "Ben-Zion" Cinema), Jerusalem.

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## Gagarin Says Life In Space 'Easier' for Man

### US Ticketage For Gagarin Urged

WASHINGTON (UPI). — A Republican Congressman proposed yesterday that President Kennedy invite Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin to visit the U.S. and receive a hero's welcome.

Rep. James Fulton, (Pennsylvania) made the suggestion at a House Space Committee hearing on the U.S. man-in-space programme.

The space flight is "an accomplishment for the whole human race," Mr. Fulton said. "There's no use in being grinning and bearing it — we might as well be big about it and invite Major Gagarin to be our guest," he added.

### U.S. Castigated In Refugee Debate

UNITED NATIONS (INA). Arab and Soviet bloc, openly angry and irritated with the attitude of the U.S. delegation which they call "pro-Israel and Zionist," continued yesterday to fight for a General Assembly resolution that would establish new U.N. machinery for safeguarding the property allegedly left in Israel by Arab refugees.

The battle is proceeding in the Special Political Committee, which is formally supposed to be discussing the annual report by the Director of UNRWA. Since the budget was passed last year, the U.S. backed by Britain, France, and other powers, insists that no resolution be tabled.

Since the U.S. on Wednesday introduced amendments which in effect would kill clauses on property rights and efforts for the Palestine Conciliation Commission to secure the refugees a choice of repatriation or compensation, Iraq and Libya made a counter move.

They presented sub-amendments which would reinstate the reference to property rights, but at the same time retain the U.S. amendment's reference to the "future welfare of the refugees themselves."

The Committee adjourned at noon yesterday until this morning when it is expected that Mr. Arthur Lourie of Israel would speak.

### NY to Fete Israel Independence Day

NEW YORK (UPI). The City of New York will proclaim April 26 Israel Independence Day.

The ceremonies will include an official exchange of gifts, a book about New York City to Israel, and a copy of Theodore Herzl's novel, "Altneuland" from Mr. Ben-Gurion to Mr. Wagner. Israel folk singer Yaffa Yarkoni will sing at the ceremony.

### After Midnight

The U.N. General Assembly yesterday called upon South Africa to negotiate with India and Pakistan on treatment of Indo-Pakistani living in South Africa. The vote was 78 to 0, with two abstentions.

### Capital Bedecked For Space Triumph

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Moscow yesterday blossomed in a riot of red flags and colored lights in honour of cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, who will be given a hero's welcome here today.

All the way from Vaukovo Airport to Red Square, where he is to be met by the Government led by Mr. Khrushchev, buildings were being hung with red banners and flags, and the portraits of the Soviet leaders.

A big Kremlin reception is scheduled for the evening and the Minister of Defence has ordered a 20-gun salute to be fired in Moscow and other big cities of the Soviet Union.

A long line of flagpoles has been hastily erected in Red Square itself and women roadworkers have been painting red marker lines for the massive parade of homage to the Soviet cosmonaut.

For all of Moscow it is obviously going to be a day's holiday, with festivities going on far into the night. Circus entertainers, variety artists, actors, orchestras and mobile cinemas will be playing in 30 of Moscow's big squares from 6 p.m. in what has been termed here a "people's festival."

Loudspeakers strung on lamp-posts throughout the city began playing patriotic music last night to set the mood of gaiety.

### Small H-Bomb Reason For U.S. Space Lag

By JESSE REGAN. Jerusalem Post Correspondent. NEW YORK. — President Kennedy at his press conference on Wednesday explained the Soviet space victory by saying the Russians gained an important advantage by using large boosters which were able to put great weight into space and that "the advantage is going to be with them for some time."

The President did not explain what every atomic and space scientist knows, that the U.S. lags in space because it excelled in building a small hydrogen bomb.

Back in 1954 the H-bomb exploded over Bikini with a power of 15 megatons, sufficient to destroy the largest city on earth. In those days, few scientists were thinking of exploring outer space, and the Air Force therefore scrapped three years work on a rocket engine the same size the Russians now have.

The Russians were not as successful in building a small H-bomb. Theirs was a big cumbersome weapon and needed a powerful engine to deliver it. They concentrated, therefore, on building boosters which were later used for the first Sputnik and the cosmonaut.

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Exciting American Theatre

**Guild's Fine Performances Thrilled Audience**

For we had travelled 1,000 miles of road and spent the night concentrated on Broadway, where we would hardly have as much really good theatre as we are used to by the time we had made the 100-mile visit; of the Theatre Guild American Repertory Theatre.

These tours, under the auspices of the United States National Programme, are surely very hard on the company, who must react to people of different psychologies, to different tastes, to even different tastes in Israel the troupe does not commiserate with Exoduses from the only country where they, the troupe, were forced to eat matzot for a goodly part of their stay with Passover. They probably had to undergo other hardships and ailments, but the ships and aircrafts, and the "bread of affliction" in return for Easter-Passover gift of first-rate theatre by first-rate

There had been much local discussion about the selection of the plays before the company arrived, but the many admirers of the well-satisfied actress well satisfied with the choice. "Gipsy Menagerie" is probably Tennessee Williams' best work, and it is a warm, witty and poetic play, with only a few minor faults. The road to acoerza which Williams would try until he wrote such work as "Sweet Bird of Youth" and "Suddenly, Last Summer."

Hayes' interpretation of the mother proclaims more tenderness than the actress intended. In the case then he Miss Hayes a large debt of gratitude, for she brought to the play a breath of fresh air. The dilemma into a human tragedy. We had this play many years ago, but the actress, the late Lichtenstein, Miss Hayes renewed the memory of an unforgettable and moving play. We understand the tragedy of a decayed Southern gentleman, deserted by his wife, his husband, forced to cope with a prodigal daughter who is timid to face life.

The second play was "Miracle Worker" by William Gibson. As far as it is concerned (and we all remember that) it was a small part of the tour is the least important of the three plays. It is being given by Hahabial "Miracle Worker" is a play, but its dramatic depends very much on shock tactics that lose of their impact when again.

Barbara Barrie plays difficult and athletic Annie Sullivan, the Irish waif who takes education of Helen, and succeeds in breaking through the barrier of deafness, muteness and blindness of the child who was become one of the great personalities of our age. Barrie brings to the astringent quality of a tightly checked mentality.

Rona Gale is very the child. It is interesting to note that the Hahabial production, which closed the setting design by George Jenkins, has the focal points of the room and the pump inevitable that the should remain. This because Hebrew is right to left.

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ican audience. This satire on the American joiners, the common man's club and contact device with its gigantic conventions in which inhibitions are left at home, cannot be much appreciated by those unfamiliar with this aspect of life in the U.S.A.

### Mac Delightful

June Haver is delightful as Shabby, the Everywoman of the Lillith genre, her alternating gaiety and pessimism in the face of disaster and defeat. Her practical acceptance of defeat when she is constantly overcome by the Woman who is the wife and mother of her children is expressed. Her son, Haynes, as she plays Mrs. Antrobus, is The Woman. She might be designated as a middle class, middle-aged housewife who is Eve's mother of all living; the woman who invented such things as marriage and family and who is determined to keep them going even if it means that she can flood or fire or annihilate other world-shaking disasters. Miss Haver is a very convincing actress in the feeling that she is as long as she is aboard this whirling universe she can always be dependent on her mother's hand to order.

Above: A climactic scene from *Amos* featuring (Barbara Rosenblatt) as the young (Hana Gato) the woman (Amelia Hayden) who (Lester) (Helen Coleman) "saves" in a scene from *The I*

of Jewish interest — a Jewish already completely the other on the W Ghetto, still in the face of the world before the M

In each case a Jew duce, that is business has called upon the of the Jewish d that is artist. So once attention is drawn to the temporary incapacity of traditional articulate of Book to do just any art medium, to mightiest experiences Holocaust of Europe and the depth or trag heights of triumph ar of Biblical, or rather Biblical, grandeur.

The long Franco-Li production in colour ected and written Marker, one of the city's best known documentaries, "Let's Siberia," "Sunday in and The Statue of

His rendering of a scene from the apt "The Third Sin Coin." From begi end, it is marked almost desperate shun called to avo matter to the


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that Man is clothed and fed and goes on to his job of inventing and creating worlds as rapidly as the old ones are destroyed.

Lief Erickson is splendid. Jack Jacobson, the Man who has managed to drag civilization just a little higher than the other man. Despite the civilization by natural and man-made disasters, he is always prepared to start and build again. He is not satisfied with its combination with the primitive man and the man who feels that he must at all costs preserve the culture of the ages as represented by The Bible, Aristotle, Spinoza and all of the world's sages. Mr. Erickson manages to be Everyman in civilization.

the prophet who foretells destruction by flood and directs Man how to save the remnants of all-living. The thing which incidentally the Woman knew by instinct. It was a wonderful few days of theatre, exciting and exhilarating.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ



from "The Miracle Worker," showing her as the totally deaf, dumb, mute and blind Helen Keller, and "Water." At right: mother and her unapprehensive daughter in preparation for a "Goodbye to the Great Mountains."

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A black and white photograph of a woman sitting on a bench. She is wearing a dark, long coat and a hat. She is holding a small object in her hands. The background is a plain wall with a horizontal line.

President Antrobus (Lief Erickson) and Mrs. Antrobus (Helen Hayes) in the inaugural scene from "The Sign of Our Teeth."

# People of

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# the Book

[illegible]

### Jewish Painters from Paris

Elit Zwi, Ramat Gan, is currently showing an exhibition of paintings by Leonid Kogan and G. Michomne graphic works by the sculptor Moise Kogan. The show has been given an important place and the artist Leonid Kogan, who came to the country in 1948, is one of the younger generation of Jewish artists who made their mark in the world. He became acquainted with French taste and tradition. The two painters are still living in Paris but Leonid Kogan, who was born in 1913, died in a concentration camp in 1942. He is represented by some chalk drawings and a number of woodcuts which have the female figure as their subject and their grace and sensuous charm make them understandable why he earned the title of "the poet of the

Leopold Lévy was born in Paris in 1882 and is very much a 19th century painter, but romantic in style. He also shows the influence of Cézanne. Nearly all the paintings show a strong sense of harmonies. He is particularly like a luscious, glowing green, maybe a greenish blue, which is used as a background. Included is a fine portrait of a young woman with a green scarf, painted with mastery and vivacity.

The work of G. Michonane was for Kishinoff, Bonessable in 1902) is in direct contrast to that of his older colleague, Michonane. He is a more acute observer and his scenes of French life are carefully painted with minute detail, almost like a miniaturist. The 17th century Dutch art and at the same time, there is something of a 19th century approach. He is presently after Michonane settled in Paris in 1922 he for sometime joined the circle of Max Jacob.

Many of his paintings have much to do with the spirit of poetry. He has also included a number of competent executed gouaches. A. V.

exhibits a very nicely  
study of a lily plant.  
The Army is the only one  
who tends to  
destruction although  
nearly every work there is  
recognisable subject. His  
ting in Rely and he has  
good sense of pattern. The  
hairs of Alfy" and some  
ones are particularly worthy  
note. The colour and form  
drawing in Michael Yakhin's  
stings call for attention  
there is a pleasant  
etch (gouache) by Riva  
ones, while the drawing of  
e made by Benjamina Kish  
e show remark. Zeev  
ashan's small pieces of  
ulpture show competence  
and a certain feeling for  
orm and Woman with a  
Rivka (Moore) is at-  
tractive in shape. S.W.

## Ya'aqov Alon

THE Mishkan Le'Omanut, an Israel, has accorded an honor exhibition to the drawings and woodcuts of a young member of the "Hahibuts," Ya'aqov Alon. Although technically a Jew, Alon is a draughtsman of independent ideas. However, his work manifests a certain lack of originality which often verges on empty caricature.

Nevertheless, the conception of the prophet in the "Illustrations to the Book of Jonah" is quite a strong (it ties up with his woodcuts; and "Knives" are both very well designed; the conception of "Boats" is interesting and the drawing of a boatman is easily the best piece on show, both for the power of idea and style. The piece on the left is a bit heavy. These are the works that show what Alon is made of, and the line he should follow: one of direct simplicity concerning on subject and its expression alone, abandoning all straight derivations from Klee and Miró. If he gives a satisfactory result like "Cards" and "Boats and Fishes."



**MICHONER: "Girl with"**  
From the exhibition of French

**Exhibitions at**

...to have a more de-

and artistic aim and the results are successfully placed into: perpendicular text and all this is done in the suburbs of Djibouti), building up his theme in places "savannah", composition of "trees" (a "Forest of Edges" and "Savanna Trees") and the "cosmic arrangement" of "Baskets" and "Carriers". His problem may be best described by conveying the blurs of the forms "Street Tailor" through the medium of drawing, a far more difficult task than in painting.



Blue Jug" (oil).  
 with Art at York St.

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**Ein Harod**  
 Irving Olsen

VUE fourth exhibition at Elia Harod consists of black and white and colour photographs, and films, by long and short subjects, from J. Olson (U.S.A.). He reveals himself as a very human technician. Always watching the scene, alive look on his face, taking it to its extreme in the shot from an elevation of men surrounding a games board and the two informed players, the first of nature and architecture emit the vague lyricism. Always fill the edges of a scene and white water. A yellow blossoming tree and yellow background stream draws out the gate.

What draws one most to Olson's style is the manner whereby background and comedy combine to serve the main idea—a woman with a light on her back, and it is clear that her problem is how to cross the river. People flow and just enough of the boat to pose the subject, while behind the sea is none too calm; a man, his shoulders back and arms, evidently of a mansion, seems to overwhelm him; a man asleep on his back and his face, and then tell you everything.

## Art Gallery to Mix Business and Pleasure

some friends, take some enemies to tipple with a neutral Dubliner. I don't like some of the best projects less than all one of the world's fronts: an anti-Jewish project. I don't like the full-time of a man who only deals in pencils, grapefruit, aluminum, and larvae.

— Galleries Israel was built a month before the death of Ben Zvi.

In Tel Aviv, a curious onlooker the sidewalk gives an opinion on the picture window is only from Dublin. "The window is too small," he says. "The years will be in many cases."

— young Chaim

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the Gallery will  
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conversations.)

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the business should buy has increased, and "My pictures in pleasure because I've professional, my pictures in professional, I've needed no in anyone as to industrial, really better, "the ex- of art. examine the artists have to be known as an of a "Citizens." logically was up around the very great con- famous inter- arrangements from committees on a contract pro- monthly, in total output, I artist's paintings.

the large, important things it is at the first reduce far the number of the degrees become known valuable, it must have ends for such

Dubiner says such thing everyone has are never painted on typed not inflexible but by those supply and exactly says price must enter, but the matter. If it put a figure which no one pay, that is business but the gallery is the business, promotional catalogues, large public relations because as any a "Says Dubiner is coming no change in the

EVA DUBINER

approaches.

"EVA'S ALSO in 'The Cat' One of

in Jacob Laurie and Gross in Uri Reiss. Joseph Chaplin the few who take rounding accounts and lively note of it. Plateau's rich argument warrants restatement and realism also has it in store for the study of a Negro Rohi. Among these there is some interesting experimentation with form from Moshe Kupat and Nathan Sindwich. Ron's quiet pattern of Buena Olenia's lines also call for colour-pattern. The trace there is a native tree-like form and stone by Yael. The art pavilions contain a number of glacial slides including a figure draped in a fur coat. There are a few photographs, examples of costume, and a few tapestries. Artie Kohn's cartoons should not be missed. The whole makes a far better showing than the average of a year or two ago.

Michael  
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Aviv Mu-  
seum. A.W.



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## Frankfurter's Candid Opinions

I never had a word with

Perhaps the best picture of Mr. Frankfurter as man and jurist is to be seen in his talk about the Sacco and Vanzetti case, which stirred his conscience and led him to write a book about the miscarriage of justice that brought on him a storm of vituperation. However, "...it was just a job I took on, the kind of thing that seems to me to be the most natural thing to do, and all the passion, the venom, the hatred of the community passed over my head almost without awareness."

**Jew and Zionist**  
Readers in Israel will find special interest in Mr. Frankfurter's talks about himself as a Jew and a Zionist. (One of Franklin Roosevelt's worst sins in the eyes of the reactionaries was his appointment of yet another Jew to the Supreme Court.) When not showing indifference to it, he met anti-Semitism head-on. About Justice McReynolds: He "was a hater... He was also primitive. He had barbaric streaks in him."

filled with red and blue ink the dizzy heights of suc-

Even this hackneyed story might be made interesting, of course, and in fact there are some good scenes on the whole. It would be hard to find a more pretentious, inflated and mannered novel among the year's crop. Speedy, the main character, 12-year-old Oonoon, Noni, Julian's middle daughter, is quite impossibly precocious. Here she is on her father, in a scene of knowledge: "How do you know he's not a genius? Because I 'appen to've seen his work. How do I know he's no art-

know that I know I smell it out. Just as I can tell you that my dear sister Felicité has all the signs and premisses of being the worst lady artist in... all hand-nonsense in the whole of the Christianendom. Of course she may be another Felicité among the Mohammedans, with the same abysmal potentialities." Another time she thinks of her father thus:

A sad man with no knowledge and no talent for his children and no talent, yet nevertheless quite a charming character viewed dispassionately.

ately." Poor Augusta, the mother, is impossibly pretentious and involved in her tortures, thinking Julian has been painting Noni: "His whole being is suffused habitually with the mystery of mortality, the eternity of death." He paints Noni so often because she has that curious quality of reminding you that every child is born to die.

Far and away the best thing in the book is the author's photo on her birth, a breathtaking beauty. It seems she is an outstanding actress and also a playwright.

(Both books are available on loan from the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

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## A black and white photograph showing a large group of people, likely students, seated at long wooden desks in a classroom or lecture hall. The room has a high ceiling and a large window in the background. The students are mostly seen from the back or side, facing towards the front of the room. The desks are arranged in rows, and the overall atmosphere is one of a formal educational setting.

THE Security Council of the United Nations, by an 8-0 vote on Tuesday, urged Israel to call off the military pressure it is planning to hold against Jordan in Independence Day next Thursday. There were three abstentions in the Council — the Soviet Union, Cuba and Czechoslovakia. The latter two had submitted the original resolution censuring Israel, but opposed an American amendment to the Egyptian proposal which softened the anti-Israel tone of the resolution. The amendment apparently put forward by the U.S. in effort to "show the impolicy" appealed to both Israel and Jordan "to comply fully and in good faith with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement."

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT			
Day	Date	a/s	To :
TUE.	April 15	PHOENIX	Marcelline
TUE.	April 16	MENSAPIA	Larnaca, Pireaus, Bari, Venice Trinco
WED.	April 19	ISTANBUL	Naples, Genoa, Marcelline
WED.	April 20	HELEN	Trinco

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 Tel-Aviv: 10 Eshel Ha'Nov Hamizrah Tel. 03300-0  
 Tel. 071310

**T**HE trial of Adolf Eichmann began this week in Jerusalem. It is destined to be the most historic trial in Israel, and undoubtedly one of the most widely-discussed and written-about trials held anywhere. Every vital element of a saga-like drama was present.

Eichmann was empowered with implementing the "final solution of the Jewish problem," wiping every member of the "sub-human species" of Jews off the face of the earth, in the most inhuman campaign ever devised.

Zyklon B, the gas used in the Auschwitz death chambers, was originally meant to fumigate buildings against pest. Millions of Jews died by this gas, other gases were killed by other gases still others by butchery.

Eichmann, of whom almost no photographs existed until he was caught, this week became the world's most photographed man. This unusual picture was taken through the bars of his cell during his daily medical check by a police physician. He was released for publication on Tuesday morning.

Less than two decades after the "final solution" was initiated (persecutions before and after the war were comparatively speaking) Eichmann was in the custody of the same people he had sworn to exterminate.

The efforts to find and capture Eichmann, tracing him to Argentina, his abduction, his being spirited away in a special plane, was all part of the same drama.

From his cell in Beit Ha Shalom in Jerusalem, Eichmann on Thursday night, the arena blow at 8 a.m. ushering in two minutes of silence, as the nation mourned its sixth week he will hear the sound of Independence Day festivities.

Eichmann was brought into his bullet-proof glass dock a few minutes before 9 a.m. on Tuesday morning April 11. The first time the Israel public had seen him.

A SUDDEN dryness in the air early this week foretold that the long, cold, wet winter was at last coming to an end. The first oppressive *sharav* of the season occurred simultaneously with the opening of the Easter holidays. Temperatures on Tuesday leaping to 36 in the coastal plain and to 37 in Jerusalem, where the sudden heat did not deter the crowds who gathered onto the Beit Ha'am courtyard.

Almost as suddenly, temperatures went down next day, by about 10 deg in the coastal plain and 15 in the hills. Weatherman said that lower temperatures were mal for this season, warned that "April is month of the *sharav*."

# Teachers

**TYPE** strike of 1,500 secondary school teachers, which began on Purim—March 5—nearly came to an end at Wednesday midnight. The teachers and the participants at the round-table conference went on the "rocks."

The rocks are for the teachers. A lack of faith in the promises of the authorities. For the Ministers and the Histadrut leaders the rocks were the line between the pay of the primary and secondary school teachers (whereby any increase in the latter must necessarily go in proportionate measure to the former).

Earlier, it had seemed as if matters were really settling down, now that all sides were making things over at once. A week last Thursday the Government, the Histadrut and a delegation of the Association of Secondary School Teachers went out to Jericho, in the Jerusalem hills, to meet General Aharon Becker who was holidaying and conferred with him and Histadrut Secretary Uri Shoval and Shalom Levin. The outcome was acceptance of the teachers' proposal for a form of "fact-finding" in the shape of a "fact-finding commission."

The commission would determine whether or not the teachers are paid less than other professionals in Government employment and so what degree this might be.

The principle of retroactivity was agreed to by the Ministers and the Histadrut. Becker and Mr. Levin must have known that they had agreed to this. But the Government's primary school pay in this stage to facilitate negotiations. Two days later the Histadrut, in conjunction with Mr. Levin let the press that the report "a provocation on someone's part" and that they would never agree to waive the principle of the pay link.

The interim advantage was not used, but the deadlock arose over amount. Then there were difficulties over the composition of the fact-finding mission. The teachers demanded the inclusion of experts and professors, such as the Government Statistician, Dr. Ben-Zion Eshkol insisted on the inclusion of the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. Yehoshua Ben-Zion, Town Manager, Mr. A. G.

On Wednesday morning the Council of the Association met to discuss the Herzliya High School. After hearing the report, it decided to arm its delegation with some minimal proposals to be put before the Government and to go back work. Speakers warned the delegation against undue procrastination. A delay of two days in the past year and a half, when the issue was passed from one committee to another, had

**Shmuel Letwin**

On the understanding that all this was the basis for official talks, a round-table conference was called for Tuesday, April 27.

On Sunday's meeting and those convened during the past week comprised: Mr. Ben-Zion Hirsch, Minister for the Government; Mr. Becker and Mr. Haring for the Histadrut; Mr. Levin, Mr. Lewandowski, Mr. Ben-Zion, and Mr. Haring for the Teachers' Union; Mr. Cohen, Mr. Mayer and Mr. Katz for the Association of Secondary School Teachers.

On Sunday, the argument centred around the formation of a fact-finding commission, its period of work and the time limit on its investigations. The teachers refused to go back to work but demanded first that the interim payment range from IL40 to IL45 and that the Histadrut accept the findings of the Histadrut, "Halperin Commission."

On Monday, the day school should have opened after the teachers' strike. But the teachers demand that the strike would end in a matter of days. The teachers demands: formation of a fact-finding commission; May 31 to be its deadline; the Association allowed to decide any in selecting the commission members; interim increases paid retroactively from September 1960.

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# Trap By

AN air of uneasy expectation then pervaded Amman this week as Cairo was having a look at King Hussein's second letter of conciliation to President Abdel Nasser. While the contents of this letter have not yet been revealed, it is claimed in semi-official quarters in Amman that it "constitutes another move in the series of contacts between Jordan and the United Arab Republic," and "a pleasant surprise" has been promised to the Arab world "within a few days."

So far, however, there is no clear indication of the exact import of the current moves.

(of the Nazi regime against the Jewish People; can never be expiated, never forgiven, never atoned for, and that only hope and believe that the sons will be different from their fathers; and that new generations will arise, and that the son will no longer bear the guilt of his father."

He could have quoted one of the last statements made by Hans Frank before he shot hanged at Nuremberg: "One thousand years will pass before the guilt of Germany will be erased."

THE country's oil production potential was raised by six per cent this week when Lapidot struck it rich again, this time at H27, on a site located half-way between Bnei Brak and Heletz oil fields.

Up to June, 1960, 2,542,868 barrels were produced from the fields, or 17.98 per cent of the estimated recoverable oil from both areas. But the rate of production is estimated 35 per cent of the estimated reserves have already been used. Heilebrunn's oil fields have a capacity slightly over 10,000 barrels per year since 1959. This rate of exploitation is equivalent to an approximate six per cent aggregate exploitable reserves per year, and if conservation of the field is given the field a life of 13 years.

Far from resting on its laurels, the oil company

**Hide and Seek**

**A** CLOSE look at the text of the letters exchanged between Hussein and Nassir produces rather interesting results. Hussein's original letter, written in Arabic, is written "under the influence" (Ramadhan (the Moslem month of fasting), is full of empty promises and threats, and with high-flown adjectives. In effect it says nothing besides expressing the writer's indignation at the actions of the interest of all the Arabs "always to extend a faithful hand to all our brothers" in the Arab world, and to the enemies of Arabism and Is-

elsewhere. But the geological picture, however, is becoming more confusing by the month. HZT is located where earlier reports were sure there was no oil. Exploration of nearby areas, in spite of initial high hopes, have been disappointing. Geologists are now completely revising their evaluations about oil and reshuffling their estimates in search of the elusive sand pinch-outs of the coastal area. These are the areas where the southern coastal plain is concerned.

## Trap By Correspondence

between the two rulers—although Hussein could hardly take his uneasiness about the visit as a sign of weakness. In a press conference held last week in Amman, he told his listeners he had changed his views between him and the Egyptian ruler was not a sign of weakness. There will have to be more such exchanges if the new conditions are to acquire a solid foundation. Hussein should not stumble again."

To anyone familiar with the kind of jargon, the hint cannot be overlooked. There is nothing has in fact been done and people should not jump to conclusions. The discussion at the same conference said that there was "every chance of a meeting between Nasser and Hussein during a visit by the former to Amman would be 'perfectly acceptable' if there were to be no, signifies little."

The two rulers are far graver and more deep-rooted than the Egyptian ruler. They appear on every one of these issues Nasser had something to say. He has been able to pin Hussein down on these points has virtually turned the correspondence into a series of exchanges in which the Jordanian monarch seemed the loser.

**"Occasion" Not "Motive"**

Nasser's reply, which is virtually a mirror image in manner and with an air of deference, contains quite a number of snubs. "The realization," he says in one paragraph, "that Ramadan was the occasion for the Egyptian monarch's visit since political actions are not guided by moments of emotional excitement but are dictated by permanent and deep-rooted considerations." He then proceeds to list the

The letter spans none of Hussein's susceptibilities. Turning to his conduct at the Baghdad-Jordan summit, he mentions the Egyptian ruler's position in Iraq, Nasser's "recognition" of the nature of the situation, and the Egyptian ruler's position naturally evoked Hussein by talk of that ruler's "position" and "position" conviction that "your presence of mind and your wisdom are able to discern the best course of action from the inevitability of history.... Which is a rather different view of what Hussein can expect from himself."

Then comes a list of his principles on which his policies are based:

**I. Impermissibility in all forms of conduct which would be injurious to Arab unity.** This can be neither compromised nor sacrificed for personal considerations.

**2. Positive neutralization of the use to peace and**

of the letters exchanged between Hussein and Nasser probes rather interesting results. Hussein's letter, which he said was written "under the influence" of Ramadan (the Moslem month of fasting), is full of empty phrases profuse with adjectives with high-flown adjectives. In effect it says nothing but expresses the writer's willingness to sacrifice the interest of all the Arabs, "always to extend a faithful hand to all our brothers in Islam," and to "face the enemies of Arabism and Islam."

The only concrete Arab issue mentioned in the letter is Palestine, which is treated vaguely and inconclusively. The most daring reference to Nasser's past concern the causes of recent inter-Arab rifts are by no means probing, and the letter is a reflection of contradictions which actually exist in the contemporary Arab reality.

Any understanding between the Arabs, therefore, must emerge from knowledge of the Arab reality—and Arab solidarity should not mean—the freeing of the potentialities of the Arab world through and (must not) be an impediment to the activities of the Arab vanguards of the Arab struggle—progressive, forward-looking "revolution."

In other words, what has been described by one of the Arab spokesmen as an attempt to "use the Arab world to strangle the Arab liberation movement 'through solidarity' is fully taken care

of. As *Al-Jawad*, "we know that the Arab world is not planted in the heart of the Arab world but certainly is blossoming."

**The Home Front**

Cooperation with other Arab regimes, it seems to be understood not only by an acceptance of these principles but by a desire to create a Socialist Democratic Cooperative society. Since "true democracy is in our opinion a necessary condition for a general election, but in parallel in the national income," Nasser's activities at home are directed towards two aims—increased production and justice in distribution. "I fulfill the former aim," says a paper for doubling the national income in 1965, "which requires us to spend

[illegible]

*Those were the days..*

**BEK**  
**OR**  
**ERY**  
**STE**

*Remember? The Dubek clock at the Majaholi.  
For years Tel Aviv's meeting place . . .*

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and never brought to light —  
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## Personality Profile: YERUHAM MESHEL

### A BEE ABOUT EMPLOYMENT

The approach to the responsibilities of a new post are conditioned by the peculiar circumstances. Meshel underwent them when he first reached Palestine from his birthplace—Pinak. His father was a grain merchant and was in close contact with the peasants during their most terrible years. He arrived here in 1943 and was the first to speak of the need to clear the citrus groves of Madera. A year later found him building labourers in Tel Aviv. In 1948, troubled times and economic difficulties found him unemployed for over a year. His colleagues say that the particular bee in Meshel's bonnet is to ensure employment at all costs. It was this which stung him into intervening in labour disputes.

Just after he was elected he made an official call, together with Mr. Becker, on Mayor Mordecai Namias of Tel Aviv's Town Hall. Meshulam suddenly remembered that it was on that same spot in 1937, that the late Israel Rokach, then Mayor, called in the police to eject him and other members of a delegation of the unemployed who squatted in a "bread and work" demonstration in the

Mayoral chamber. It was then he had first met Mr. Moshe Bentzenberg, who handled the matter as a local labour council official.

Moshe entered union affairs when his workmates asked him to the Union Congress in 1929. He had then organized his first strike (against a contractor who tried to underpay). Later he became a metal worker and in 1932 he was elected secretary in Palestine's heavy industry trust against "a beloved tyrant," Moshe Bentzenberg, a nice man although a Revisionist.

In 1933 came his first big job: he organized the Jewish workers in British Army camps. The British kept telling us we must work for free consideration. We wanted five shah more on the 12 shah daily wage for labourers and so we decided to strike. We were caught in the middle, great material in British Army officers' cars. They said we would never unite the Jews and the Arabs but we did it. It was a strike for two days. The Army authorities kept over their surprise and recognisance.

Next year Meshal was elected Secretary of the National Metal Workers Union and in 1947 joined the Trade Union Department. Soon he took the growing industry workers as his particular job and was instrumental in the formation of a number of unions and providence fund for industrial workers. In 1958 he was elected Head of the Industrial Workers Division and soon became a member of the International Federation of Industrial Workers Unions as well as of the industrial council of I.L.O. His qualifications for his present job are formidable.

telling us the matter was under consideration. We waited for five hours more on the ground, but the officers did not arrive. So we decided to strike and we brought in propaganda material in British Army officers' caps. The British soldiers were afraid of the Jews and the Arabs but we did 10,000 workers on strike for two days. The Army did not come to our surprise and recognised our work committees in those days called welfare committees."

He said Mr. Meshel elected Secretary of the National Metal Workers Union in 1947 joined the Trade Union Department, London to lead the Jewish industrial workers as his particular job and was instrumental in the formation of Mivtachim—the Jewish Workers' Union for industrial workers.

1956 he was elected Head of the Industrial Workers Division and soon became a member of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Workers as well as of the industrial committee of the I.L.O.

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## Kibbutz Exhibition Reflects New Social Climate An Ideal Preserved in Change

AFTER walking through the Kibbutz Family Exhibition, one finds oneself facing a series of questions. Was this display aimed at summing up a period? Is this the self-image of the kibbutzim or how he wished the outside world to see him?

Although there were increased sales of kibbutz products, one doubts whether the Exhibition will effect much change in the attitude of the inhabitants of greater Tel Aviv to the kibbutz way of life. The most significant aspect of the Exhibition, perhaps, is the fact that it took place at all for this represents a certain change in the relationship between the kibbutz and the outside world. Anything like public relations for a society which has regarded itself as the vanguard of a new way of life, implies a change in the attitude of the kibbutz — as does the request for a sociological survey by Thud Haikavot Vekibbutzim from the Department of Sociology of the Hebrew University.

The change is not a matter of numbers — the numerical relationship of the present kibbutz population of 22,000 to a national population of 2,000,000. But at that time the kibbutz was the focus of national life and its members filled key positions in the national struggle. After 1948 the new settler was no longer the individual pioneer-product of the youth movements. Instead, family groups arrived from D.P.

camp or Middle Eastern countries. If they were willing to try farming they went to the moshav with its family homestead. Immigrants from Eastern Europe recoiled from anything connected with collectivism.

**Changing Needs**  
The kibbutzim found that the state for which they had done so much had changed the country's needs. The collective pioneering that had opened up the land was no longer the only means of survival for the farmers. The newly established national bodies (such as the Army), government, taxation, and a closely knit administrative machinery superseded the volunteer bodies that had performed these functions before.

The member of the kibbutz began to feel — and one hears this cry at kibbutz conferences to this day — that he has become a man with a mission in which no one is any longer interested. This writer recalls an appeal made by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion nearly ten years ago in the Jordan Valley when he warned the kibbutzim that they must open their doors and their hearts to the new immigrants or regret the consequences. One recalls the bitter debate that followed that meeting when kibbutz members shared for the integrity of their principles if employed labour was admitted. The immigrants did not choose to join as members, and as a result there is little reflection of the mass immigration of the past decade in the Exhibition.

But change has come inevitably with the creation of large urban immigrant centres in close proximity to veteran collective settlements. What Mr. Ben-Gurion warned of can be seen clearly by taking two examples, the relationship between Kibbutz Shomoni and neighbouring prosperous kibbutzim such as Kfar Gladi, Kfar Blum, Neot Mordechai and Hullet, or that of Tiberias' new citizens and the veteran settlements of the Jordan Valley. It is the relationship of kibbutz to the outside world that is the subject of the Exhibition. The collective found themselves caught in a paradox — they acquired large tracts of land but few new members, and in order to obtain the necessary manpower began to employ immigrant labour. This problem of a labour shortage has in turn affected the internal structure of the collective community. Cultivation of the new lands involved mechanization. This again meant specialization in a society devoted to egalitarianism, and the introduction of the "technical expert."

The alerted social climate inside the kibbutz, noticeable not only to the visitor to the village but even to the kibbutz member, has found its expression in the re-assertion of the whole pattern of traditional family values. The "togetherness" theme of many pictures as opposed to "collectiveness" must involve a significant change for today's kibbutz. It is not a "retreat from Utopia," but an outcome of objective developments plus the subjective demands of the members, especially the women.

After all it is not so very far from the shared room to the comfortable two-and-a-half-room flat of the veteran kibbutz member. The original type of kibbutz woman, dragging sacks on equal terms with the men, is now safely buried in early Zionist films; and kibbutz veterans still introduce their wives as "my girl" to avoid the assertion of ownership implied in "my wife," but the wife frustrates him by talking of "our family and home."



## F & C to Increase Share Capital

By YACOV ARDON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

OVER a dozen factories, tall and imposing cathedrals of the industrial age, stand in the vast compound of Fertilizers and Chemicals, near Haifa. They constitute a monument to the realistic vision of Moshe Novomysky, the resolute, tenacious founding father of Israel's chemical industry, the personification of the type of Jew whom Herzl had in mind when he wrote "Altneuland."

F and C will soon be 15 years old. It is no wonder that the firm found eager foreign investors the moment the Government released this basic enterprise from its control. The decision to sell the State's shares (12.2m. out of a total of 12.4m.) was not unanimous. The Development Ministry, like a dotting father, is giving away the bride with reluctance. But in the long run it is obvious that the business of a Government is to govern, not to do business. A debate can revolve only on the terms of disposal.

Novomysky foresees that F and C will become the trunk from which a ramified chemical industry will draw primary materials, processed largely from the country's own raw materials. After 15 years and an investment worth today some 1,600m., F and C supplies all the country's fertilizers of the N, P and K types which crop-conscious farmers feed into their soils as carefully as mothers feed their babies. (These three letters stand for Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash — K is the chemical symbol for Potassium, the chief nutrients of the soil.)

The production facilities for this output — in weight a total of 800,000 tons a year — were built up in successive stages at a rapid pace since 1946, to keep up with the needs of agriculture, which brought annually hundreds of thousands of additional dunams under the plough and intensified cultivation all the time.

The latest in this string of F and C factories is the granulation plant which puts the powdery fertilizer into granule form. Fertilizers are heavier and they are not blown away by the wind. Such blowing is a source of loss and irritation to farmers who cannot always adjust their work to the weather — certainly not to the hazards of the winds and breezes. The saying goes among American farmers: "Thou shalt not fertilize the field of thy neighbour" — and granulated N, P, or K fertilizers, or a compound of them, enable them to obey this commandment.

Because of the great variety of soils in Israel the need for fertilizers differs widely. F and C will soon be ready to supply compounds in accordance with individual soil conditions. Soil tests are needed to determine these, a refinement for which our agriculture is not yet ready but which will have to be adopted soon for the sake of efficiency.

Granulated and compounded fertilizers provide the farmer with economies because of easier handling and lower transport and packing costs, apart from the elimination of loss caused by the winds. Some 12.2m. shares invested in the new plant, about half the equipment being made by F and C own workshops. The Herzl came from Germany.

**Industrial Chemicals**  
Fertilizers now account for 60 per cent of the total output, worth about 12.2m. in 1960/61. The remaining 40 per cent are industrial and consumer chemicals which yield higher prices and profits per ton than the low-cost fertilizers which are sold to the farmers virtually at cost. The attraction of F and C today has for an investor lies in the fact that, after having set up all the plant for making basic chemicals like ammonia, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and fertilizers, it can now engage in making less run-of-the-mill types of materials, even some sophisticated ones, that are based on research and command good prices in investment.

The F and C management plans to invert the present ratio of output and push production of consumer and industrial chemicals until they account for some two-thirds of total output — this despite the steady growth of fertilizer production by over 10 per cent a year — to meet the increasing domestic demand. This will gradually put the enterprise in a higher income bracket per investment pound, leaving more money not only for dividends and accumulation of reserves, but also for research, which in turn will lead to the development of new materials commercially rewarding for originality.

Examples are aluminum sulphate for the paper industry; zinc chloride for the metal industry; gypsum for building purposes under an agreement with Rasco; pigments; dry ice for the transport of perishables; and additives for concrete and plaster, by an agreement with the Sencol Co. Detergents and washing materials are being made and marketed to the consumer. But the great hope of F and C is in plastics. This field is vast, the scope for original work wide. The trend is towards plastics throughout the whole world.

**Hungry Market**  
The prospects are favourable. The world is hungry for plastic materials, but also because F and C has all the basic facilities and services to produce a much greater production volume. It can boost and diversify output at a relatively small investment, running to no more than 12.2m. at the most, with overheads decreasing for all products.

The recent increase of fertilizer prices by five per cent, about 12.2m. for the company. The next step will be the increase of its share capital of 12.2m. by about 12.2m. to reduce financial charges, a residue of the grow-by-quick period when the cost of a loan mattered less than the need to turn out enough fertilizers in time for the next crop. All factors combined promise a rise in the profitability of the enterprise. Small wonder that opinions have been divided on whether it should be transferred to public or private ownership. An example is Switzerland's efficient chemical and pharmaceutical industry, renowned throughout the world — and it has not even the advantage of having domestic raw materials, as Israel has. The formula for success is simple, if you have the right type of manpower; more and more research. Money spent on research today comes tenfold in the dividends of tomorrow.

## Kibbutz Industry 'Arrives'

By ZE'EV SCHUL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

INDUSTRY in the kibbutzim is about to become a full-fledged partner to agriculture. It has definitely outgrown its auxiliary-income phase. This is the predominant impression one obtains from a first glimpse of the industrial potential of the kibbutzim as displayed in the pavilions of the Kibbutz Family Exhibition in northern Tel Aviv.

While the kibbutz sector's share of the national industrial turnover is still relatively modest, accounting for only 3.8 per cent, or 11,114m. gross, out of the national total of 11,965m., its true significance becomes evident when compared to some other national statistics. Thus 22,000 kibbutz members, forming 4.1 per cent of the country's population, operate 53 per cent of its industries. In other words, the kibbutz sector are the most highly industrialized of all in the country — including the urban population — in spite of the fact that they are located exclusively in rural areas.

The 7.2 per cent of the national labour force claimed seems unduly high, even if we make allowances for the many small workshops in the settlements. The problem of hired labour in many of the larger factories, such as "Kolef" (plywood) at Afikim and elsewhere, is well-known. But this does not in any way detract from the imposing general achievement which has seen an increase in the kibbutz industrial potential from 3.1 per cent of the national industrial turnover — or 11,469m. to 4.1 per cent or 11,965m. in 1960, the earlier mentioned 3.8 per cent or 11,114m. in 1959.

The wood and furniture branches rank first in terms

of turnover, accounting for 23 per cent of the national wood and furniture turnover, growing 56.8m. in 1960. This is followed by the food industry, with 6.3 per cent and the metal industry with 5.1 per cent.

The reason for the kibbutz industries is variously represented as a source of employment for elderly or otherwise handicapped members, or as an auxiliary source of income for settlements short of land or water. Kibbutzniks tend to be somewhat apologetic about their "capitalistic enterprises" — as often as not part-financed and shared with various local or foreign investment groups. But their products, scope and ingenuity show that many kibbutz workers have found their true vocation.

The display of agricultural machinery, for instance, usually "begun as a hobby" in some obscure workshop corner during hours of leisure, has yielded an astounding crop of innovations. Many of these have been patented and sold abroad for manufacture under license.

**Wood Mower**  
Kibbutz Yifat's workshop, for instance, has developed a new type of rotary wood mower, particularly adapted for mowing orchards. The device is attached to low-powered tractors and includes a "tree dodger" gadget which cuts the weeds neatly around stems without causing any injury to the saplings.

Other items include a wide range of manure distributors, spraying equipment, mobile platforms and various types of conveyors and graders, and mobile fodder-processors. Some 130 firms have displayed their products in three pavilions. The most colourful of products are the attractive "Ornament" plastic tableware — a hard plastic material pro-

duced at Mishmar Ha'emek in decorative designs. This factory also produces a wide range of plastic lampshades which have already proved the quality of their colour and endurance on the Exhibition Ground itself, where they have been exposed for the second consecutive winter.

The food industries also display a wide and attractive range of canned items, many of them well-known abroad. Many housewives will be surprised to learn that a leading brand of detergent is produced at Kibbutz Dalia, which has obtained world patent rights and has licensed foreign manufacture for one of its detergent formulas.

In general, the "kibbutz" line of household articles is visibly aimed at achieving high aesthetic standards. Much attention has been paid to design and colour, particularly with regard to plastics — the furniture industry's output appears rather austere and even severely simple in design; it is nevertheless decorative and the workmanship, at least outwardly, is excellent. The shoe industry, with the possible exception of sandals, appears rather conservative. The plastic industry, on the other hand, seems to be presenting the latest of universal hits.

From reinforced fibreglass boats — at an unlisted price — to mobile printing presses, which began by building lightweight fibreglass skiffs for fish ponds) to armaments, the pavilions are standing, proving the ingenuity, inventiveness and adaptability of the kibbutz sector. Not only are the kibbutzim finding a way out of their financial dilemma — but first and foremost they are showing that the 40-year-old Movement is still as capable as ever of adjusting to new needs.



Plastic lampshades made at Mishmar Ha'emek on show in the Industrial Pavilion at "The Family of the Kibbutz."

## Communal 'Supermarket'

THE world's first supermarket with cooperative ideals is doing business at the Kibbutz Family Exhibition. The kibbutzim throughout Israel is sold from tidy shelves and via the characteristic push-it-yourself carts. The air is thick with the aroma of all tastes and emanating from kibbutzim of all political shades; sausage from Beit Hashabi and Nechubstan; plastic dishes from Mapam-affiliated Mishmar Ha'emek. There are olives from Beit Hashabi and Nechubstan; starfish from Meshke Dalia... and more.

This buy-and-sell operation at the Exhibition gives visitors a well-balanced meal at home the fruits of the country's social and philosophical divergences: to every customer his own pressure-cooker.

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## Cotton Textile Realities

As the Commerce Ministry's plans for rapidly expanding Israel's cotton spinning industry get underway, a feeling of apprehension is spreading through the textile trade. All minds have hitherto been bent on extending the country's productive capacity. Now that this objective is being achieved, the \$64,000 question has to be faced: how are the products of these mills to be sold?

There are two schools of thought on the pricing priorities. The industrialists were of the view that the end products should be developed first, the manufacture of clothing and one stage further back, the production of cloth. Spinning should have been put last.

Textiles constitute the industry par excellence that faces over-production and is chronically threatened with price recession. Every country which begins its industrialization starts with textiles — and starts with the simplest process, which is spinning. The most ardently competitive product in this most competitive of industries is yarn. It requires the least skill to produce, because it is made to standard specifications. It provides no design problems to challenge the ingenuity of the craftsman, and derives the greatest price advantage from cheap labour.

The manufacture of cloth and garments, by contrast, gives room for technical skill in achieving high standards of quality, and for originality in thinking up designs. Here countries with highly-trained technical manpower can offset their higher wage costs by commanding a better price for top-grade products.

But Israel has developed her spinning industry the most rapidly, before extending her investments in weaving, dyeing and finishing (the tailoring branch is still large enough to use both local and imported fabrics). As a result this country will be faced in the coming two years with an increasing surplus of yarn that must be sold abroad, in competition with

## ECONOMIC COMMENT

India, Japan, Hong Kong, Ghana countries, unable to meet respectable quality specifications despite their lower wage costs.

The other school of thought which (successfully) advocated the extension first and foremost of the spinning mills was looking at the problem from a different angle. Cotton is now under cultivation here, and as the Israel market gets saturated with food crops such as fruit and vegetables, cotton offers an excellent opportunity to the agricultural settlements for expanding production by utilizing the export trade. Cotton cannot be woven into cloth before it is spun. If investment is directed instead to the weaving and clothing industries, Israel's cotton will have to be exported raw, earning less money even than exports.

Plainly the right decision lies between the two extremes. A parallel expansion of all the manufacturing processes spraying equipment, mobile platforms and various types of conveyors and graders, and mobile fodder-processors. Some 130 firms have displayed their products in three pavilions. The most colourful of products are the attractive "Ornament" plastic tableware — a hard plastic material pro-

duced at Mishmar Ha'emek in decorative designs. This factory also produces a wide range of plastic lampshades which have already proved the quality of their colour and endurance on the Exhibition Ground itself, where they have been exposed for the second consecutive winter.

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great in two years' time. The big new cotton underwear, construction will do weaving as well as spinning, and a sport is being given to the creation of cloth factories that will start catching up with the spinning mills and will increasingly buy up their swelling output of yarn. This will not solve the problem entirely. The weavers will be working for export too, and they cannot be expected to pay more than 12.2 for every dollar of local yarn they use.

In the circumstances the spinning mills should be set up for drastic steps to cut their costs. The Government has suggested a closer integration of the cotton industry, involving specialization, so that each plant should spin a limited number of counts instead of the whole range, of built to solve the problem. It is all the more surprising that the manufacturers are now reluctant to comply with the organizational proposals intended to step up their own productivity.

Not all the varieties of yarn fetch an equal price, and the production of thick yarns appears to be more remunerative on the local market. Thus firms want their share of thick yarn production as well. No manufacturer is eager to concentrate exclusively on fine yarns, nor will he let any other manufacturer monopolize the thicker counts.

THIS preoccupation with having their cake and eating it suggests that the textile producers still rely on Mr. Eshkol and Mr. Sapir to rescue them when necessary. The presence in Israel this week of Mr. Wyndham White, Executive Secretary of GATT, should give them instead a timely hint that they cannot depend forever on Government subsidies. Industrialists are themselves aware that in the last resort the balm of Government subsidies involves the irritant of Government levies. A thorough rationalization must be made of the cotton industry even before the new mills come into operation. The alternative may well be bankruptcies among those firms that have not the courage to take hard measures.

trance, splendid fresh fruit is sold; also an interesting new product plastically packaged by Tnuva — dried bananas — sold in a pack at 20 agrot. They have a flavour which fits in with the kibbutz ideal.

Customers can also buy other merchandise, appealing to all tastes and emanating from kibbutzim of all political shades; sausage from Beit Hashabi and Nechubstan; plastic dishes from Mapam-affiliated Mishmar Ha'emek. There are olives from Beit Hashabi and Nechubstan; starfish from Meshke Dalia... and more.

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## "The Family of the Kibbutz" Exhibition and Festival

Exhibition Events:

"It Happens in the Family", Amphitheatre.  
Between One Woman and Another, Stage Stars, Neumim of Friends.

Sections at the Exhibition:

Dagania, Mother of the Evushot: The Life of the Kibbutz Family: Children's Farm: Flower, Fruit and their Markets: Arts Photography: Sculpture: Archaeology: Travel: Carriage Poles.

Transport:

Bus No. 61: Hasharon, Hanagov, Petah Tikva Rd., Natanya Rd., Exhibition.

Bus No. 62: Herbert Samuel, Ben Yehuda, Bograshov, Pinkas, Disengoff, Reiner, Adam Hachohen, Arba Aretot; Jabotinsky, The Givrol; Pinkas, Yehuda Hamacabi, Natanya Rd., Exhibition.

Tickets:

At Tel Aviv ticket agencies and exhibition box offices.

EXHIBITION GARDENS, TEL AVIV

Open until April 26, 1961





